

# U. S. to Break Railroad Strike in West; Hines Warns Employees He Will Fill Jobs

## Carnegie's Fortune at Death Only 30 Millions

Most of That Is Given to  
Charity in Will, as Wife  
and Daughter Were  
Provided for in Life

## Annuities Left To Many Friends

Widows of Two Former  
Presidents Are Among  
Beneficiaries; All His  
Servants Remembered

## Carnegie's Progress Toward Poverty

ANDREW CARNEGIE is generally credited with the phrase and belief: "The man who dies rich dies disgraced." Those who know him best, however, said this quotation was not literally in the words of Mr. Carnegie, but was a paraphrase of a sentence in "The Gospel of Wealth," which he published in 1891, to the effect that a millionaire who hoarded his money instead of expending it for humanity should die "unwept, unremembered and unsung."

In 1912 Mr. Carnegie testified before the Stanley Committee: "My scheme of life is to spend my old age not accumulating but distributing superfluous wealth." Mr. Carnegie died August 11, in his eighty-fourth year, having given away since 1887 more than \$350,000,000. He died possessed of between \$25,000,000 and \$30,000,000.

Had he lived and continued his gifts at the same rate as during the last thirty-two years he would have had only \$909,855 left at the end of three years, taking the maximum estimate of his estate, reckoning his income at 6 per cent and allowing for net expenditures whatever in that time except those made in the form of gifts.

Andrew Carnegie, whose fortune once approximated \$400,000,000, left at his death an estate valued at from \$25,000,000 to \$30,000,000.

The will of the philanthropist was filed in the Surrogate's Court yesterday and at once was admitted to probate by Surrogate Fowler, a proceeding unusual in the case of so large an estate. The immediate proving was made possible by the fact that the only heirs at law are Mrs. Louise Whitfield Carnegie, widow, and Mrs. Roswell Miller, daughter, who waived the formality of being served with a citation.

The comparative smallness of Mr. Carnegie's estate is due to gifts to charity and education which he made in his lifetime and the expressed purpose of the ironmaster that he intended to divest himself of most of his riches before his death. Elihu Root, jr., attorney of the estate and a witness of the will, said Mr. Carnegie in his lifetime made public gifts totalling more than \$350,000,000.

## Bulk Goes to Charity

The will of Mr. Carnegie carries his purpose even further, for the bulk of what remains of his fortune, one of the largest in the world, goes to the Carnegie Corporation, organized with the object of carrying out certain public benefactions. To the corporation its founder and namesake left his residuary estate, which will amount to from \$20,000,000 to \$25,000,000. To several institutions he left an aggregate of \$860,000.

Mr. Carnegie followed with regard to his wife and daughter, the latter recently married to Ensign Roswell Miller, the same rule he observed in connection with his public giving by making provision for them during his lifetime. He left Mrs. Carnegie all his real estate, which is said to have a value of from \$5,000,000 to \$7,000,000, and all his works of art and household goods. Said Mr. Carnegie in his will: "Having years ago made provision for my wife beyond her desires and ample to enable her to provide for our beloved daughter Margaret, and being unable to judge at present (1912) what provision for her will best promote her happiness, I leave to her mother the duty of providing for her as her mother deems best. A mother's love will be the best guide."

Codified Written in 1919

In a codicil executed March 31, 1919, Mr. Carnegie provided that if his wife

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## Strike Ends "Happy Days" At Hippodrome

Stage Hands Refuse to  
Punch Clock, and Big-  
gest Theatre in World  
Is Forced to Close Doors

Broadway's idle theatrical population was augmented last night by 1,132 people when stage hands and chorus struck at the Hippodrome, preventing the evening performance of "Happy Days," which opened there last Saturday.

The Hippodrome is the twenty-first theatre to be darkened by the actors' strike. Three of these have reopened with motion pictures. "Happy Days" is the twenty-seventh show closed, counting six that had announced premieres since the strike began, but which were unable to open.

Mark Luescher, manager of the Hippodrome, said last night that the house was sold out at noon yesterday and that seats had been sold for eight weeks in advance. As the theatre seats 5,274 it isn't hard to calculate the size of the crowd that besieged the box office last night at the entrance in Sixth Avenue, between Forty-fourth and Forty-third streets.

The uniformed ushers, a small army in themselves, were lined up in front of the theatre, announcing over and over to the ever-growing throng of seat-holders that the house was closed and that money would be refunded at 11 o'clock to-day, when "the banks opened."

Just Didn't "Punch Clock"  
Representatives of the Actors' Equity Association and of the Hippodrome management seemed equally at a loss to explain the strike.

"The closing of the Hippodrome is absolutely news to us," said Grant Stewart, recording and corresponding secretary of the Equity Association. "We will hold a conference to-morrow and then make a statement."

A statement given out by the United States Realty Company, owners and operators of the Hippodrome, said: "This corporation is absolutely independent. It has no affiliation with any other theatre in America. It is not a member of the Producing Managers' Association and is a union theatre in every department. It pays wages in excess of the organized union scale for carpenters, property men, electricians and engineers. The best

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## Airmen in Race To Toronto Land In Prison Yard

By Jack Binns  
(Aviation reporter for The Tribune, who is flying with O. S. Farmer in the New York-Toronto aerial derby.)

BUFFALO, Aug. 28.—We have just flown into the Erie County prison farm at Wende, N. Y., and have given the inmates the thrill of their lives. Our descent was accelerated by the promptings of vicious lightning and a terrific thunderstorm. The ill luck that beset us at the outset continued to-day and our dramatic arrival in prison was the second forced landing since leaving Albany.

We left Albany in fair weather at 9:30 this morning, but immediately ran into a terrific head wind, which materially affected our moderate speed. It was not until we saw a freight train on the New York Central Railroad overtake us and then rush rapidly past that we realized what a long way off Syracuse was.

Scarcely half an hour passed by before we ran into a rain squall. A huge black cloud with an aqueous curtain trailing to the ground rushed bodily at us, and we were enveloped in it. The rain chewed some more splinters from the wearing edge of our propeller.

The air came to us in patches, and we leaped from one to the other. The rest of the morning we engaged in a thrilling game of eluding swift clouds. Finally Lake Ontario hove in sight. A huge black thundercloud bore down upon us. We had used all our gas in fighting the wind, and there was nothing for it but to come down.

Farmer chose an excellent field, just in time. We had scarcely landed when a second deluge struck the field. We crawled under the wings and waited. Presently from all directions and in all kinds of vehicles the natives began to arrive, because "it was the first time one of them got-durned things had ever lit in these parts."

For two hours and fifty minutes we flew steadily from one shower to another, against a terrible head wind. Then, when within twenty miles of Buffalo, we ran into a thunderstorm which completely blackened the earth. I have ever seen, and the convicts helped us to pull the machine up to the prison buildings. I am quite convinced he could land the old bus on top of a chicken coop.

As we clambered out of the machine we saw another plane in distress come down in a steep spiral to a sudden landing, but he was too far off to locate. We are going to bail our ship out of the prison to-morrow and finish the "race" ahead of some of the fast ships.

## Warning to Turkey Stirs French Press

Criticism Almost Unani-  
mous; Wilson Charged  
With Overriding Confer-  
ence in Massacre "Note"

PARIS, Aug. 28 (By The Associated Press).—The French press is almost unanimous in criticising what it terms "President Wilson's note to Turkey" with regard to the cessation of massacres in Armenia. The newspapers seem to be under the impression that the communication was a formal one and charge President Wilson with going over the head of the peace conference and declare the gravest of consequences may follow.

"President Wilson doubtless meant well," says the "Echo de Paris," "but the note may have contrary effects to those he hoped for. Without consulting the peace conference, he suddenly modified his fourteen articles for the foundation of the peace treaty, and this action will belittle the conference."

"L'Information" says: "President Wilson has performed the act of an authority and a mandator. Such initiative is deep with meaning and consequences. It marks the beginning of interference by the United States in Turkish affairs and its decision to follow its own policy without consulting the peace conference."

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—In warning Turkey that massacres of Armenians must stop, Rear Admiral Mark L. Bristol, commander of the United States naval forces in Turkey, was acting under instructions from the State Department. This was announced to-day officially.

No report has been received from Admiral Bristol's office, nor has any protest been received, either from Turkey or any of the Allied governments.

Press dispatches from Paris yesterday stating that Admiral Bristol's warning had caused something of a flurry in French official quarters and in the Supreme Council of the peace conference, were unconfirmed by official information, it was said.

## Senate to Get Treaty Friday Or Saturday

Lodge Predicts 6 Weeks'  
Debate and Vote on the  
Peace Terms During  
Last Weeks in October

## Johnson Urged to Precede Wilson

California Senator and  
Reed Speak Against  
It in Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—The peace treaty will be reported to the Senate by the Foreign Relations Committee next Friday or Saturday, Republican Senators announced to-day after the committee adjourned. This does not mean, they said, that there will be no further hearings, but Chairman Lodge has taken the position right along that there was no reason why the committee should not hold any hearings it desired after the treaty had been reported.

Senators estimated that about six weeks' debate would be required after the reporting of the treaty, which means the final vote will be reached, if their guesses are correct, about the third week in October.

Democratic Senators asserted that the decision to report the treaty to-day would result in the President's announcement that he would begin his trip around the country in behalf of the treaty on Wednesday.

It is known that the Republican Senators who desire to go ahead of and behind the President on this trip do not wish to leave Washington until the treaty has been reported by the committee.

Senator Hiram Johnson, whose colleagues wish him, if possible, to go ahead of the President, so as to present arguments which the people will expect the President to answer, is speaking to-night in Baltimore, with Senator James A. Reed, another of the "irreconcilables" and one of the most vigorous opponents of the treaty in the Democratic camp.

## Wilson to Begin Tour Wednesday

Indianapolis Probably to  
Be First Stop on 25-day  
Trip Boosting League

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—President Wilson will leave Washington next Wednesday on a tour of the country to give an account to the people of the negotiation of the treaty of Versailles and to appeal for ratification without change.

Secretary Tumulty made this announcement to-day, finally putting at rest rumors current during the last few weeks that the proposed trip, which would take the President to the Pacific Coast, had been abandoned. The trip will occupy twenty-five days.

The opening address, Secretary Tumulty said, would be at Columbus, Ohio, next Thursday, probably. Eleventh-hour changes by President Wilson prevented announcement to-day of the completed itinerary, as had been planned. White House officials worked far into last night completing the details of the tour, but to-day when it was sent to the President he made slight changes that necessitated reconstructing the entire route. Announcement will therefore be made to-morrow, Secretary Tumulty said.

Some of the stops en route to the Pacific Coast have become known, and according to the best information available the second speech will be made at Indianapolis, followed by speeches at St. Louis, Kansas City and Topeka, in the order named. From the latter city the Presidential party is said to go to Omaha, thence to Sioux Falls, S. D.; St. Paul or Minneapolis, and Bismarck, N. D.

Then will follow speeches at Billings and Helena, Mont.; Coeur d'Alene, Idaho; Spokane; possibly Seattle, Portland, Ore.; San Francisco, Los Angeles and San Diego. Speeches may be made from the train between these cities, but it is known the President is opposed to making open air addresses.

Returning from the Pacific Coast, the belief is that stops will be made at Reno, Nev.; Salt Lake City, Denver and Oklahoma City, thence south and eastward, probably to Louisville, Ky. It is not believed the President will go very far into the Southwestern and Southern States, however.

## Peace Parley Bill for U. S. \$1,506,776

Wilson Asks Congress  
for \$825,000 to Con-  
tinue Paris Committee  
Work Until January 1

## Crillon Hotel Cost \$350,000

President Says Enormous  
Cost of Telegraph and  
Cable Tolls Is Extra

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—President Wilson to-day informed Congress that the expenses of the American peace commission, actual and estimated, will amount to \$1,506,776.63 if the Paris conference lasts until the end of this year.

The President asked, in a special message, that Congress immediately appropriate \$825,000 to cover the expenses of the commission from July 1, when his special war fund lapsed, until the end of the year. He recalled that the Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Treasury at his direction on two previous occasions had asked appropriations to support the American commission, but that Congress had not acted on these requests.

The President said he was now being compelled to make use of the emergency fund of the State Department to meet the expenses of the commission. He admitted the work of the commission had been expensive, but he added: "I have no hesitation in saying that, considering the magnitude of the task and the extent to which the commission was obliged to rely upon its own agencies instead of upon those available in normal times the expenses have been and are very modest."

Originally Asked \$5,000,000

In his original request for funds for the American commission, submitted through Secretary Lansing in the closing days of the last session, the President asked for \$5,000,000. He explained in his message to-day that a part of that sum was to have been used "to defray the expenses of American participation in the various commissions and agencies which the treaty with Germany provide shall be set up immediately after the ratification of the treaty with Germany."

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee, when it adopted fifty textual amendments to the peace treaty by Senator Fall on Tuesday, sought to eliminate American representatives from all these commissions except the commission on reparations.

"Inasmuch as there might be objection to providing money at this time for the execution of any of the provisions of the treaty when ratified," the President said, "it is not desired now to ask attention to that part of the estimate submitted."

The President submitted an itemized account of the expenses of the American delegation from December 1, 1918, to June 30, 1919, after which date no part of its emergency war fund could be expended, which showed that the expenses for that period had amounted to \$994,800, exclusive of the rental of the Hotel Crillon, the Paris White House, and telegraph and cable charges.

The rent of the Hotel Crillon from December 1 until September 30, together with charges for damages to the property, amounted to \$360,000. In the account for the period up to July 1 there appeared an item of \$13,357.19 under the heading "confidential expenses." This item is believed to cover various secret service activities in connection with the conference.

The President did not attempt to estimate the cost of telegraph and cable service employed by the American commission. He said simply that the bills had not yet been rendered and the amount was not known, but that the expense would be large.

## "No Explanation Necessary"

In considering the request for additional appropriations, the President asked that Congress keep in mind the American mission was subjected to unusual expense because of the abnormal conditions existing in Paris. He said that the cost of the mission, which numbered 1,300 persons on January 31, had been cut down to about 400. Only eighty-eight of these were civilians, the rest being from the army and navy.

"I assume," said the President, "that no explanation is necessary of the continued presence of the commission in Paris, since every one knows that although the treaty with Germany is now before the Senate, treaties with Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria are yet to be completed, and many other matters of great importance are yet to be decided. It is therefore not surprising that the American representatives, prior to July 1, the President's financial statement showed, \$18,721.42 had been paid out of government funds for private dinners given by Colonel House and Secretary Lansing and for the support in Paris of wives of mem-

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## Facts About the Strike In the Western States

ABOUT \$5,000 railway workers were affected by the sympathetic strike which has paralyzed railroad traffic in California, Arizona and New Mexico.

The trackage tied up is as follows:  
California..... 7,800 miles  
Arizona..... 2,200 miles  
Nevada..... 2,100 miles

Total..... 12,100 miles  
The total railway mileage of the United States is approximately 260,000.

The railway workers struck in order to compel the reinstatement of striking employees of the Pacific Electric and Los Angeles Railroad Company's interurban lines, who had gone on strike for higher pay.

## Strike Threat Sent to Gary By Union Head

Steel Corporation Must Deal  
With A. F. of L. at Once  
or Men Will Be Called

John Fitzpatrick wrote yesterday to Elbert H. Gary that a strike of steel workers would be called unless Mr. Gary reconsidered his refusal to deal with the American Federation of Labor. Fitzpatrick is chairman of the federation's committee for unionizing the employees of the United States Steel Corporation. Only a few days remained, he wrote, before his committee would have no alternative "but to enforce the decree of your employees whom we have the honor to represent."

"We have received your answer to our request on behalf of the employees of your corporation," the letter says, "and we understand the first paragraph of your answer to be an absolute refusal on the part of your corporation to concede to your employees the right of collective bargaining."

"You question the authority of our committee to represent the majority of your employees. The only way by which we can prove our authority is to put the strike vote into effect, and we sincerely hope you will not force a strike to prove this point."

"We asked for a conference for the purpose of arranging a meeting where the questions of wages, hours, conditions of employment and collective bargaining might be discussed. Your answer is a flat refusal for such conference."

"We read with great care your statement as to the interest the corporation takes in the lives and welfare of its employees and their families, and if that were true even in a minor degree we would not be pressing consideration through a conference of the terrible conditions that exist. The conditions of employment, the home life, the misery in the hovels of the steel workers are beyond description. Surely this is a matter which might well be discussed in conference."

"You also made reference to the attitude of your corporation in not opposing or preventing your employees from joining labor organizations. It is a matter of common knowledge that the tactics employed by your corporation and subsidiaries have for years most effectively prevented any attempt at organization by your employees."

"Some few days are still at the disposal of our committee before the time limit will have expired when there will be no discretion left to the committee but to enforce the decree of your employees whom we have the honor to represent."

Deny Union Control

## Strikers Are Given Until To-morrow To Go Back

Administration Takes  
Drastic Step to Crush  
Movement Started to  
Aid Interurban Men

## Big Brotherhoods Back Uncle Sam

Shopmen's Officials Ask  
Men to Give President  
Ninety Days in Which  
to Cut Cost of Living

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Striking railway employees in California, Nevada and New Mexico were ordered back to work to-day by Walker D. Hines, Director General of Railroads. Mr. Hines set the time limit for their return at 7 o'clock Saturday morning, and said that after that time the government would man the roads if the strikers had not returned. To this ultimatum he added the following threat:

"Any one who obstructs or attacks persons assisting or endeavoring to assist in the possession, use, operation or control of any railroad under Federal control will be guilty of the offence described and will be dealt with accordingly."

## Brotherhoods Support Hines

This action, coming after the announcement by the four brotherhood chiefs that he brotherhoods would assist the railroad administration in operating the lines if the unsanctioned strike were not terminated, is the most drastic ever taken by the government in a labor controversy.

The strike in the West has almost completely tied up the Southern Pacific, Santa Fe and Salt Lake lines. It originated several days ago in the demands of railway men that striking employees of the Los Angeles interurban lines be taken back without prejudice, when the owners of these lines, which are not under government control, refused, the railway men walked out. The action of the railway men was "illegal," not being sanctioned by their international bodies, and the leaders have urged the strikers to return to work. These appeals had no effect, but reports from the West to-night, following the threat of the government to operate the roads, indicated that the strikers are now returning to work in small groups.

## Give Government Ninety Days

A nation-wide strike of railway shopmen, which has been threatening, will probably depend upon the government's success in reducing the cost of living within the next ninety days.

The executive council of the railroad shop crafts to-day suggested to union locals throughout the country that they hold off on the pending strike for ninety days to give the Administration its opportunity to hammer down prices.

If at the end of this period the cost of living has not been materially reduced, the members of the shop crafts will strike for higher wages and the rest of the railway employees probably will go out with them. The strike vote of the shopmen will be held Tuesday.

Mr. Hines, in addition to his order to railway men, sent telegrams to the Governors of California, Nevada and Arizona and to the Mayors of the principal cities in those states, asking co-operation in maintaining traffic and in preventing interference with the movement of trains.

## Hines Issues Ultimatum

The text of the Hines ultimatum is as follows:

"To public officers, railroad officials and employees, and citizens generally in California, Arizona and Nevada: "A strike is in progress on the part of the train and engine men and yardmen on the steam railroads operated by the United States government in parts of California, Arizona and Nevada. This strike began at Los Angeles purely as a sympathetic strike on account of a controversy between the Pacific Electric Railway Company and certain employees of that company. The property of the company is not in the possession or control of the government of the United States. "The strike of the employees on the steam railroads was entered upon without any grievance being presented or alleged. The strike was and is a violation and repudiation of the agreements between the striking employees and the steam railroads upon which they worked, and also of the national agreement between the United States railroad administration and the chief executives of the organizations to which the strikers belong, such national agreement providing for the adjustment of all causes of complaint